



Immigration and Protection Tribunal

**Annual Report
2018/2019**

Judge Peter Spiller
Chair

August 2019

Introduction

The Immigration and Protection Tribunal was established under section 217 of the Immigration Act 2009 (the Act).

Section 224A of the Act requires the Chair of the Tribunal to provide an annual report to the Minister of Justice, the Minister of Immigration and the Minister for Courts on the performance of the Tribunal's functions under the Act in the preceding financial year. The report must include details of the number and nature of the determinations made by the Tribunal in the period to which the report relates.

This is the seventh full annual report of the Tribunal, and covers the 12 months from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019.

This report contains no financial statements because the Chair does not determine the Tribunal's budget.

Highlights of the 2018/2019 Court Year

1. In November 2018, two additional members were appointed to the Tribunal. This was in light of the considerable increase in the workload of the Tribunal over the previous two years.
2. By the end of the court year, the Tribunal had reduced the number of disposable appeals on hand by over 41%, to the lowest level in its history. The result was that, in all streams of work, the Tribunal's work was "in flow": that is, almost all appeals could be allocated or set down for hearing as soon as they were received and made ready to be decided.
3. Through further training and new work allocation across streams of work, members were provided with greater diversity in their work, thus allowing for more flexibility in their deployment to respond to the changing needs of the Tribunal. The Tribunal now more accurately reflects what was envisaged at its inception, which amalgamated four pre-existing jurisdictions.
4. Only 3% of the Tribunal's decisions in the past year were taken on appeal or judicial review to the High Court; and four matters were remitted back to the Tribunal (compared with three in the previous court year).
5. There was a significant improvement in the timeliness of Tribunal decisions being uploaded, with abstracts, to the Tribunal's website, enabling website users to search efficiently for decisions of interest.
6. The Tribunals Powers and Procedures Legislation Act 2018 was passed in November 2018, providing for the continuation of a member in office on the expiry of his or her warrant, until a new warrant is issued.
7. Members of the Tribunal played a pivotal role in the highly successful regional conference of the International Association of Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ), held in November 2018 at Parliament Buildings, Wellington.
8. The Tribunal continued to receive much-appreciated support from the Ministry of Justice leadership and staff.

Statutory Functions and Procedures

The functions of the Tribunal are set out in section 217(2) of the Act:

- (2) The functions of the Tribunal are—
 - (a) to determine appeals against—
 - (i) decisions to decline to grant residence class visas:
 - (ii) decisions in relation to recognition as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (iii) decisions to cease to recognise a person as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (iv) decisions to cancel the recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or a protected person:
 - (v) liability for deportation:
 - (b) to determine applications—
 - (i) made by refugee and protection officers in relation to the cessation of recognition of a person as a refugee or a protected person, if the recognition was originally determined by the Tribunal (or by the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the former Act):
 - (ii) made by refugee and protection officers in relation to the cancellation of recognition of a New Zealand citizen as a refugee or a protected person, if the recognition was originally determined by the Tribunal (or by the Refugee Status Appeals Authority under the former Act):
 - (iii) made by the Minister under section 212(2) on whether a person has failed to meet his or her conditions of suspension of liability for deportation:
 - (c) to deal with certain transitional matters arising from the repeal of the Immigration Act 1987, in accordance with Part 12 of this Act.

The Tribunal may conduct its proceedings in an inquisitorial manner, an adversarial manner, or in a mixed inquisitorial and adversarial manner as it sees fit (section 218 of the Act).

Members of the Tribunal

As at 30 June 2019, the Tribunal consisted of the following full-time equivalent (FTE) and part-time members, 22 in total, in addition to the Chair:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Position</u>	<u>FTE</u>
M Treadwell	Auckland	Deputy Chair	1.0
S Aitchison	Auckland	Member	1.0
M Avia	Auckland	Member	0.8
S Benson	Auckland	Member	1.0
M Benvie	Auckland	Member	0.6
B Burson	Auckland	Member	1.0
A Clayton	Wellington	Member	1.0
T Cook	Auckland	Member	1.0
A Davidson	Auckland	Member	0.8
B Dingle	Auckland	Member	0.8
J Donald	Auckland	Member	0.9
P Fuiava	Auckland	Member	1.0
M Martin	Auckland	Member	0.9
A Molloy	Auckland	Member	0.8
L Moor	Auckland	Member	0.8
S Pearson	Wellington	Member	0.5
Z Pearson	Wellington	Member	1.0
M Roche	Auckland	Member	0.4
V Shaw	Auckland	Member	0.8
D Smallholme	Auckland	Member	1.0
V Vervoort	Wellington	Member	0.8
L Wakim	Auckland	Member	0.6
Total FTE			18.4

In November 2018, Ms Clayton, Mr Molloy and Ms S Pearson were reappointed as members of the Tribunal, and Mr Benson, Ms Cook and Mr Benvie were appointed as members of the Tribunal.

From 27 August to 20 October 2018, the Chair was on long service leave, and Mr Treadwell was Acting Chair of the Tribunal.

Efforts are made in the Tribunal to foster a team spirit amongst the members and the administrative staff, and the Chair holds a monthly birthday tea gathering open to all Auckland members and staff. The Chair visits the Wellington members and staff approximately once a month, and hosts lunch gatherings for members and staff there.

There remains an urgent need for the Ministry of Justice to develop terms and conditions for Tribunal members, so that they can be treated in a uniform manner and so that legitimate expectations can be clarified for the benefit of the members and the Ministry.

Dispatch of Tribunal Business

In terms of sections 220(1)(a) and 223 of the Act, the Chair is responsible for making arrangements to ensure the orderly and expeditious dispatch of business in the Tribunal.

Performance Appraisal of Members

In 2018/2019, the Chair continued the process of biannual performance appraisal meetings with each of the members. These meetings are designed to review performance over recent months (in terms of the number and timeliness of decisions), set targets for disposal of appeals, and discuss any other issues relating to the work of members.

Practice Notes

In terms of section 220(2)(a) of the Act, the Chair of the Tribunal may issue Practice Notes for the purpose of regulating the practice and procedure of the Tribunal. The Tribunal has Practice Notes in the four streams of the Tribunal's jurisdiction, and also a Publication Practice Note to clarify the Tribunal's stance on protecting the confidentiality of certain classes of appellants. The Practice Notes are designed to provide guidance to members of the legal profession, immigration advisers, and those appearing in person before the Tribunal. The Tribunal also produces a Guide for each stream of its work for the benefit of persons intending to lodge an appeal.

During the past court year, the Tribunal's Practice Notes were kept under review, with a view to possible amendment.

Website and Synopses of Decisions

An important objective of the Tribunal is to provide public access to the Tribunal's work, in the interests of promoting greater accountability, awareness and understanding. The website for the Tribunal includes a searchable database of the published decisions of the Tribunal and a synopsis of every decision, for ease of reference.

In previous court years, the Tribunal's database has suffered significant problems, with the search engine failing to function properly and the Ministry lacking resources to cope with the uploading of the Tribunal's decisions.

During the past court year, the uploading of Tribunal decisions with abstracts was significantly improved, through two measures. First, from January 2019, abstracts have been prepared for all Tribunal decisions as part of the process preceding release of decisions, rather than being done at an indeterminate future date. Second, the Ministry provided funding for the appointment of an additional assistant to produce abstracts for the large number of decisions issued in 2018 without abstracts. The overall result is that the Tribunal website can much more efficiently be searched for relevant precedents.

Templates

To promote consistency of approach and presentation of Tribunal decisions, templates for the framework of decisions have been used by Tribunal members for several years. The templates have been reviewed on an ongoing basis.

Internal Liaison

There are monthly meetings of all members, regular meetings of members involved in the refugee and protection stream and the residence stream, and periodic meetings of the deportation streams.

There is a management committee which periodically meets to discuss issues of concern and advise the Chair. The committee comprises the Chair, Mr Treadwell (the Deputy Chair), Mr Burson (administration manager of the refugee and protection stream), Mr Molloy (administration manager of the deportation (resident) stream), Ms Donald (administration manager of the residence stream) and Ms Dingle (administration manager of the deportation (non-resident) stream).

External Liaison

The Tribunal functions as a unit within broader structures and is required to liaise with other interested bodies. In the past year, the Chair and other staff or members met with: the Group Manager (Courts and Tribunals, Regional Service Delivery); the Regional Manager, Northern; members of the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE); representatives of the New Zealand Law Society (NZLS) and the Auckland District Law Society; other members of the bar and counsel from MBIE; and the Queens Counsel appointed to review the Refugee Status Branch of MBIE.

Over the summer of 2018/2019, the Tribunal was enriched by the presence of interns from Auckland University Law School, who produced good work for the Tribunal and hopefully benefited from their presence and involvement in the Tribunal. The Tribunal views its engagement with law students as

interns as an encouragement to young practitioners to gain expertise and to practise in the spheres of migration and protection law.

Education, Training and Professional Development of Members

In terms of section 220(1)(b) of the Act, the Chair is responsible for directing the education, training, and professional development of members of the Tribunal. During the current year, the following measures were put in place to facilitate these objectives.

Education and Training

In August 2018, a two-day training event for all members was conducted, with guest speakers from MBIE and from the Labour Inspectorate. In November 2018, the Chair provided training for members new to determining appeals in the deportation (non-resident) stream. Also in November 2018, Mr Burson and Ms Aitchison provided training on the concept of exclusion in refugee cases. From November 2018, Ms Donald provided mentoring to the members new to the resident stream. In June 2019, Mr Treadwell provided training to those new to the refugee stream; and opportunities were provided for observation of hearings for those members being introduced to the deportation resident and refugee streams.

Professional Development

The biannual performance appraisal meetings (noted above) are designed to support the professional development of members. Monthly newsletters provided members and administrative staff with information on the Tribunal and its performance, and attached a summary of upcoming events in New Zealand and overseas.

An important aspect of ongoing professional development is the system of peer review in the Tribunal. Every decision produced by a member is sent in draft form to a colleague experienced in the stream for review and feedback. This process is designed to enhance the quality and consistency of decisions produced by the Tribunal.

Members may (with the Chair's approval), on work time, undergo training, attend conferences and give conference presentations, and liaise with relevant bodies and persons overseas. Some of these attendances are self-funded by members, but the Ministry provides a contribution to expenses where appropriate. The Chair gave a presentation at the Migrant Employment and Immigration Information Day in Hamilton. Mr Treadwell presented at a symposium at Seoul National University. He also continued his work as the President of the Asia Pacific chapter of the International Association of

Refugee and Migration Judges (IARMJ). Ms Dingle and Mr Molloy are on the IARMJ chapter committee and Mr Molloy is the editor of its newsletter. In November 2018, Mr Treadwell, with the assistance of Ms Dingle and Mr Burson, organised a highly successful regional conference of the IARMJ at Parliament Buildings, Wellington. Presentations were made at this conference by the Chair, Ms Dingle, Mr Molloy, Ms Moor, Ms Roche and Mr Treadwell. In February 2019, Ms Wakim travelled to Europe to present, in public forums, on her earlier work documenting atrocities against the Rohingya in Bangladesh.

Due to the intense and stressful nature of some aspects of the Tribunal's work, a confidential counselling service is made available to members for work-related issues.

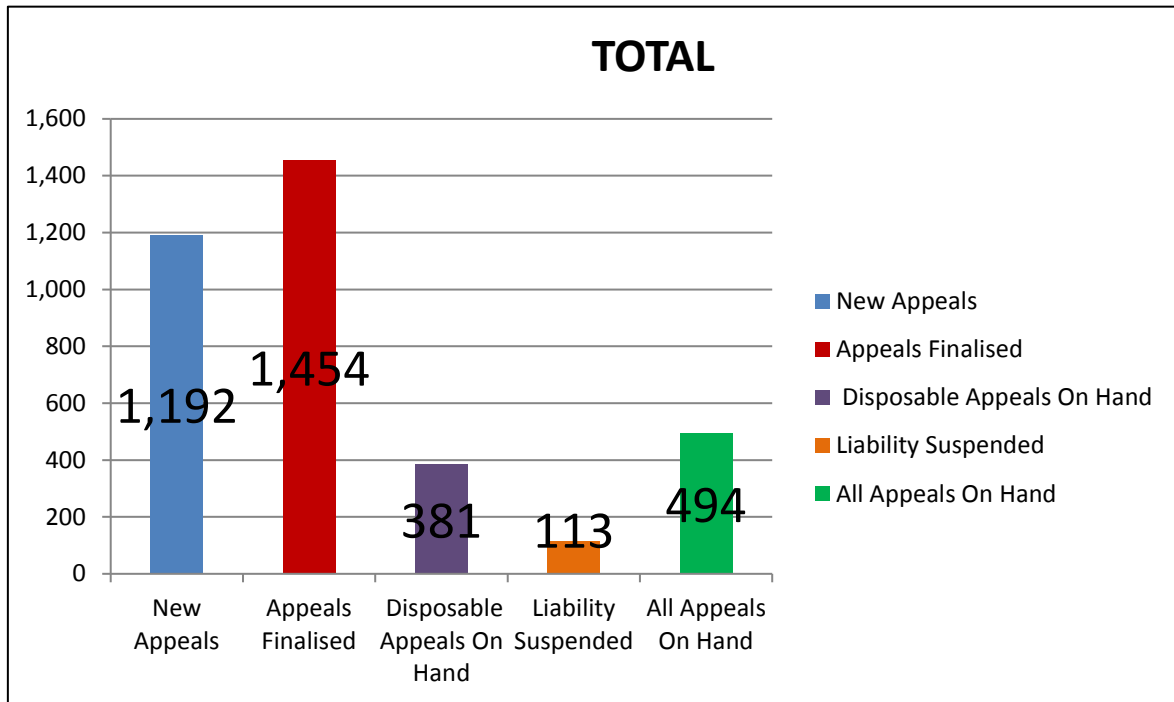
Number and Disposal of Appeals in the Tribunal

The Tribunal started the 2018/2019 year with 756 appeals on hand, of which 648 were disposable appeals. (Disposable appeals exclude those appeals where the deportation liability of the appellant has been suspended by the Minister of Immigration, and so cannot be heard by the Tribunal during the period of suspension.) The Tribunal received 1,192 new appeals, which was 38% less than in the previous year. The decrease in the volume of new appeals appears to be associated with recent changes in immigration instructions and practices, most notably in the residence area, where appeals declined by over 54%. There was also a decrease in deportation non-resident appeals, while the number of disposable deportation resident appeals and refugee and protection appeals remained stable.

In the 2018/2019 year, the Tribunal finalised 1,454 appeals, comprising 1,220 decisions and the rest being withdrawn or determined to be invalid. The result was that there was a decrease in the total number of appeals on hand by 262, to 494 appeals. Disposable appeals decreased by 267, to 381. The Chair produced 134 decisions (11% of the total number) during the year, and the Tribunal was assisted by the appointment of two new members in November 2018.

The appeals on hand are the lowest in the Tribunal's history. The result is that the Tribunal began the new court year by effectively being "in flow". Appeals in the paper-based streams (residence and deportation non-resident) can now normally be allocated as soon as they are received and made ready to be decided. Appeals in the hearing-based streams (deportation resident and refugee and protection) can now normally be scheduled for hearing as soon as they are received. The overall effect is that the Tribunal can now more effectively meet an objective of the Immigration Act 2009, which is to determine appeals "with all reasonable speed" (section 222(1)).

Total Number of New Appeals and Disposals 2018/2019



Nature of Appeals in the Tribunal

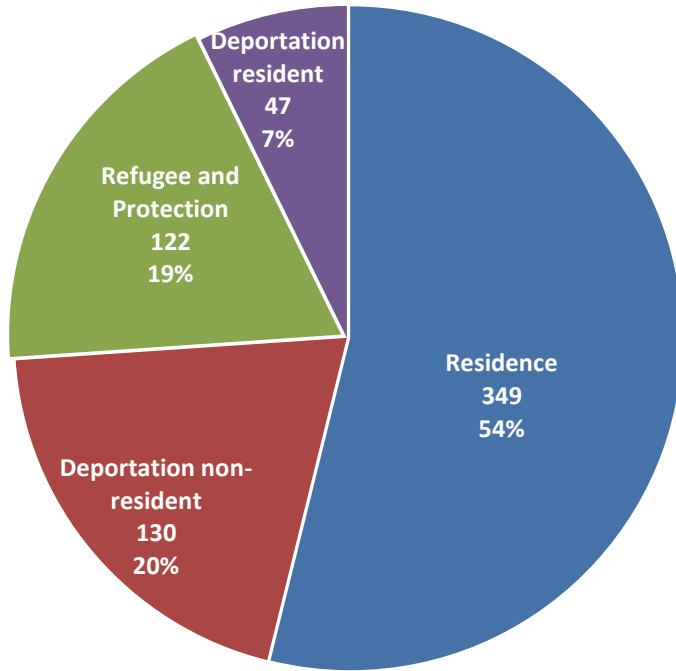
There are four primary streams of work in the Tribunal, corresponding to the four former Tribunals that were amalgamated in November 2010 to form the present Tribunal. They are the residence, deportation non-resident, deportation resident, and refugee and protection streams. As noted above, appeals in the first two streams are decided on the papers and appeals in the latter two streams are decided after a hearing.

During the past year there has been a significant change in the proportion of work across the streams. Of the disposable appeals on hand, the Tribunal began the year with 54% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 20% deportation non-resident appeals, 19% refugee and protection appeals, and 7% disposable deportation resident appeals. The Tribunal ended the year with 20% of its appeals on hand being residence appeals, 35% deportation non-resident appeals, 32% refugee and protection appeals, and 13% disposable deportation resident appeals.

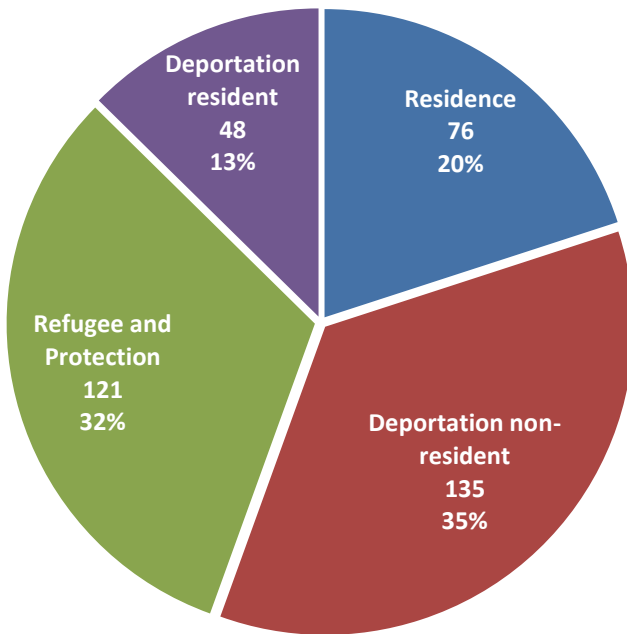
The dramatic decline in the number of residence appeals was the result of changes in immigration instructions and practices in this area. This decline necessarily affected the percentages of appeals in the three other areas of the Tribunal's work, where (in the case of the deportation non-resident stream) there was a less marked decline in new appeals, and (in the case of the deportation resident and refugee and protection streams) the number of incoming disposable appeals remained stable. In the coming court year, more resources will be directed from the residence stream to the deportation resident and refugee and protection streams.

There was also a continued rise (by 5%) in the number of appeals lodged where deportation liability has been suspended by the Minister. The Tribunal now has 113 suspended deportation appeals, which represent over 70% of the Tribunal's total of deportation resident appeals. Suspended appeals cannot be heard unless the appellant breaches the conditions of suspension of the deportation liability notice. The overwhelming trend so far is for these appeals to be withdrawn after the period of suspension with no further offending, with very few appeals being re-activated for hearing. The result, however, is that most appellants are put to the unnecessary expense of lodging an appeal to the Tribunal and unnecessary administrative procedures have to be conducted by the Tribunal. The Tribunal therefore strongly supports the legislative amendment in the Statutes Amendment Bill, presently before Parliament, that aims to remove this growing anomaly.

Disposable Appeals on Hand at 30 June 2018



Disposable Appeals on Hand at 30 June 2019



Timeliness of Tribunal Decision-making

The expeditious despatch of appeals in the Tribunal is a key objective of the Act (sections 220, 222 and 223). The Tribunal is keenly aware that the decisions made by it are of considerable importance to appellants, and that prompt delivery of outcomes is a central aspect of the administration of justice. The Tribunal has concentrated on addressing its oldest appeals where possible. Each month, the Chair monitors the flow of Tribunal business (particularly aged decisions), and despatch of business is part of the performance appraisal of members.

Considerable progress has been made in the timeliness of Tribunal decisions. Six years ago, the average number of days from receipt of an appeal to the release of the decision was 395 days (13 months). By the end of June 2019, this period had reduced to 178 days (less than six months). Part of the reason for the overall improvement in timeliness is that the average time taken by members, from allocation of file or last hearing to the decision, is only 15 days. This has been assisted by the work of the case managers who ensure all files are fully prepared and are decision-ready prior to allocation.

The one stream where the Tribunal has limited ability to control the time between lodgement and decision is the deportation resident stream. This is for two reasons. First, deportation resident appeals are often lodged while the appellant is serving a sentence of imprisonment. Section 236(1) of the Act requires the Tribunal to consider and determine such appeals as close as practicable to the date of the person's first parole eligibility or statutory release. In some cases, this can be many years after the person has appealed his or her deportation liability notice. Second, the Tribunal has no control over the passage of time where deportation liability has been suspended by the Minister. Such suspension can be for up to five years, meaning that the Tribunal must hold appeals, unresolved, for that period, and with minimal chance of the appeals needing to be heard. The Tribunal therefore strongly supports the legislative proposal, currently before Parliament, allowing appeals of those serving prison sentences to be heard early, and, for persons with suspended deportation liability, deferring the time to lodge an appeal until deportation liability is re-activated (if that occurs).

See chart F.3; F.4; F.5 pages 27-29

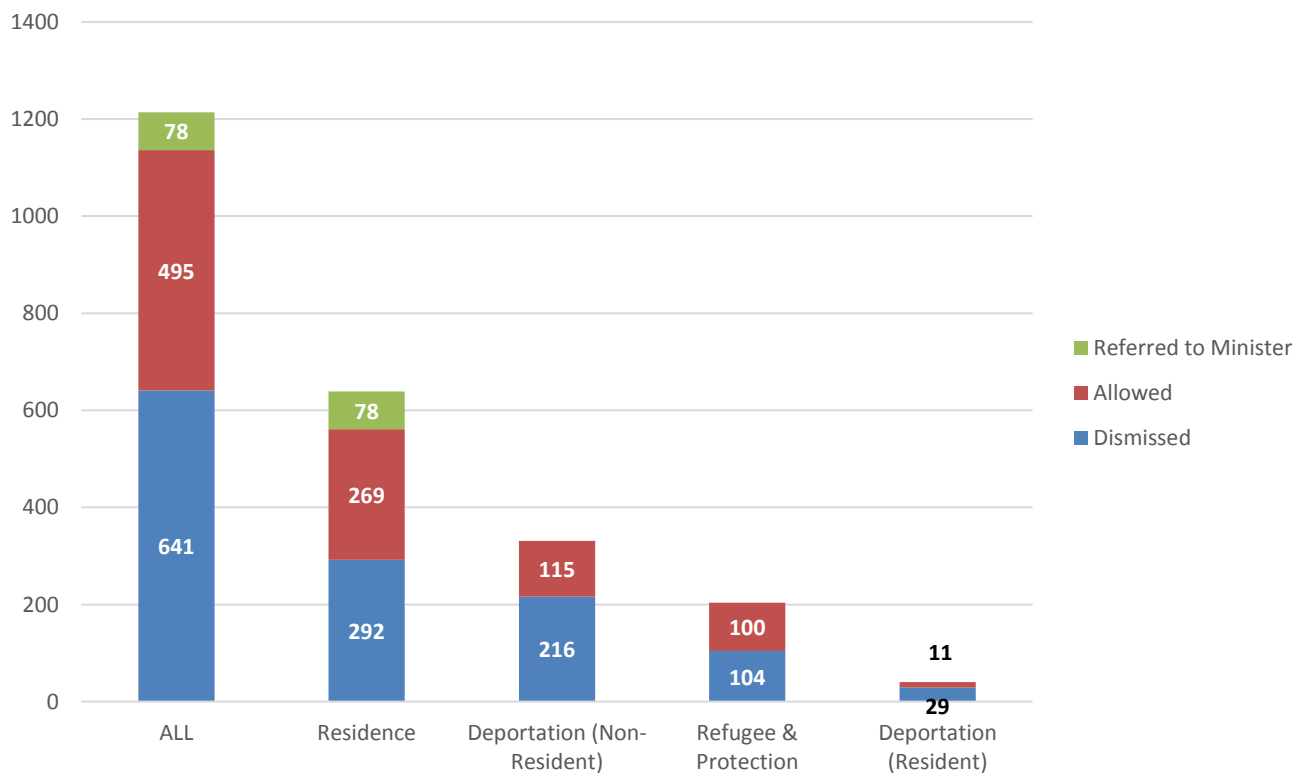
Outcomes of Appeals in the Tribunal

Of the decisions released by the Tribunal in the past year, 52.5% resulted in the appeal being declined, and 40.6% of appeals were allowed. A further 6.9% (all residence appeals) found that the decision of Immigration New Zealand was correct, but referred the decision to the Associate Minister of Immigration as special circumstances were identified.

The largest proportion of appeals declined was in the deportation resident stream (72.5%), followed by the deportation non-resident stream (65%), refugee and protection stream (51%), and the residence stream (45.3%, plus 13% referred to the Minister).

In the previous court year, 53.6%, of appeals were declined, 41.1% were allowed, 5.1% were declined but referred to the Minister, and three matters were remitted back to the Refugee Status Branch. In the present court year, more appeals were declined in the deportation resident and residence streams, but less appeals were declined in the deportation non-resident and refugee and protection streams, and more appeals were referred to the Associate Minister in the residence stream.

Outcome of Appeals 2018/2019



Outcome of Appeals 2018/2019

Outcome	Dismissed	Allowed	Referred to Minister	TOTAL
ALL	641	495	84	1,220
Residence	292	269	84	645
Deportation Non-resident	216	115		331
Refugee and Protection	104	100		204
Deportation Resident	29	11		40

Judicial Reviews/Appeals

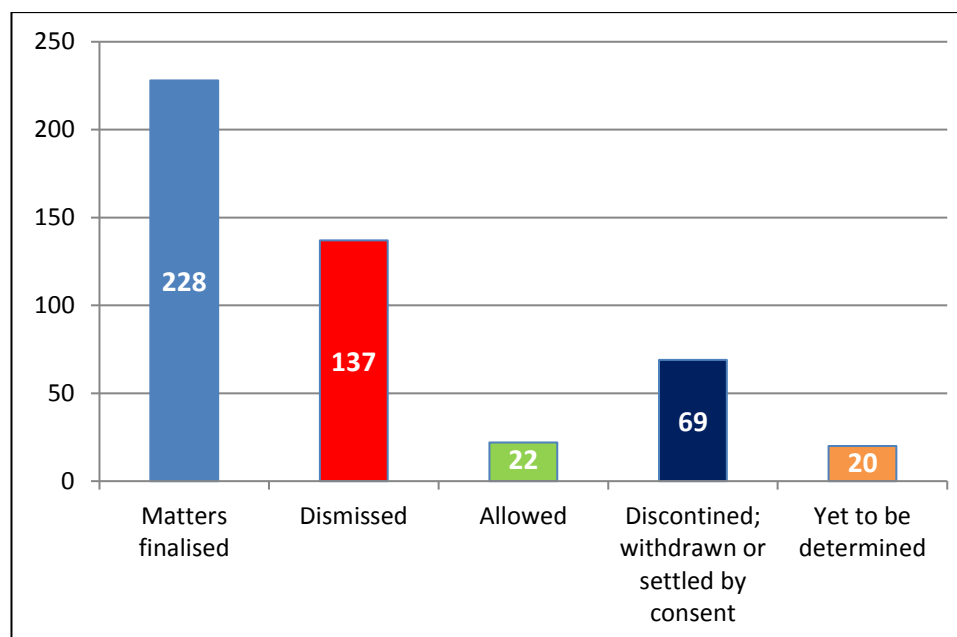
Appellants have the right of appeal on point of law and the right of judicial review of decisions of the Tribunal to the High Court (see sections 245 and 247 of the Act). One measure of the quality of the Tribunal's decisions is the low number of its decisions that are successfully appealed or judicially reviewed.

In the past year, there were 37 appeals and/or judicial review applications lodged in the High Court. These constituted 3% of the Tribunal's 1,220 decisions released during this period. This compares with 43 appeals (2.8%) lodged in the High Court in the previous year and a total of 264 appeals (2.7%) from the 9,571 decisions released by the Tribunal since its commencement.

Of the appeals/applications for review determined by the higher courts since the Tribunal's inception, 60% have been dismissed and 9.6% have been allowed, the rest having been withdrawn, struck out or settled. 20 matters are yet to be determined. Some of the matters noted here are subject to further appeal to the Court of Appeal.

Three matters were remitted back to the Tribunal by a higher court, in the past court year (compared with one in the previous year). One matter was settled by consent and remitted back to the Tribunal.

Matters Appealed to Higher Courts Since Tribunal's Inception



Acknowledgements

I record my appreciation to the members of the Tribunal who have supported me and the work of the Tribunal over the past year. In particular, I am grateful for the invaluable support, counsel and expertise of Deputy Chair Martin Treadwell.

I thank the Ministry of Justice staff who undertake the administrative functions of the Tribunal. I acknowledge with thanks the important support that the Group Manager, Jacquelyn Shannon, and the Northern Regional Manager, Chris King, have given to the Tribunal. I am grateful to the Tribunal's Manager Justice Services, Jessie Henderson, for her conscientious assistance. I thank the Tribunal's Service Manager, Minja Pesic, for her expertise and dedication. I thank the Chair's Assistants, Catherine Watson and Michelle Williams, for their professionalism and efficiency. I also thank Tracy Cook, a new Tribunal member, for her assistance in editing this report.

As has been noted in this report, the past court year has witnessed significant progress by the Tribunal in removing the backlog of appeals which has been a feature of the Tribunal since its inception. The Tribunal's staff members have been an essential part of this process. They have continued to manage their work cheerfully and efficiently, and deserve our thanks.



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Judge P Spiller
Chair
Immigration and Protection Tribunal

APPENDICES

ALL APPEALS 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Chart A.1

Total Tribunal Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals suspended	Disposible appeals on hand at end of year	Total appeals on hand at end of year
756	1,192	234	1,220	1,454	113	381	494

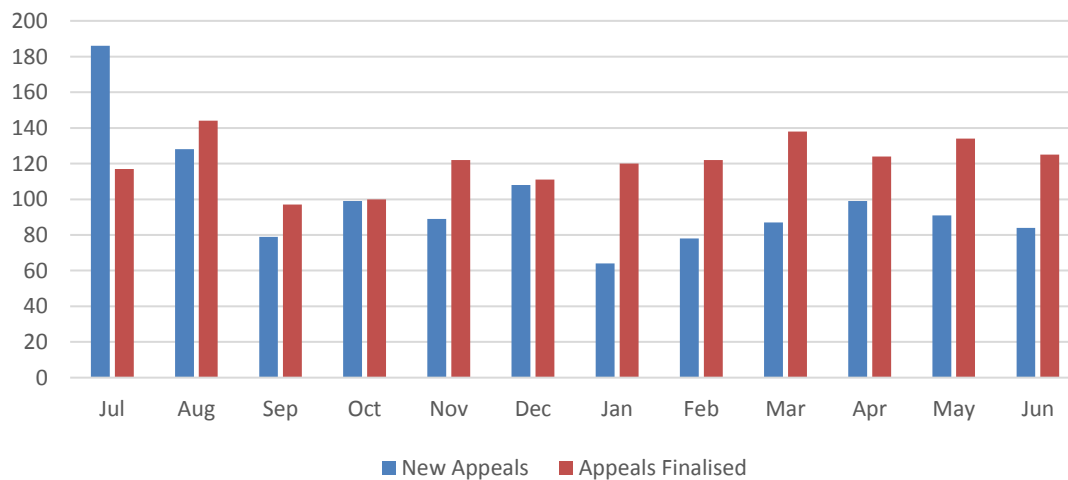
Chart A.2

Total Tribunal Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
632	504	84	1,220

Chart A.3

Total Tribunal Caseflow — by Month



RESIDENCE APPEALS
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Chart B.1

Residence Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
349	406	34	645	679	76

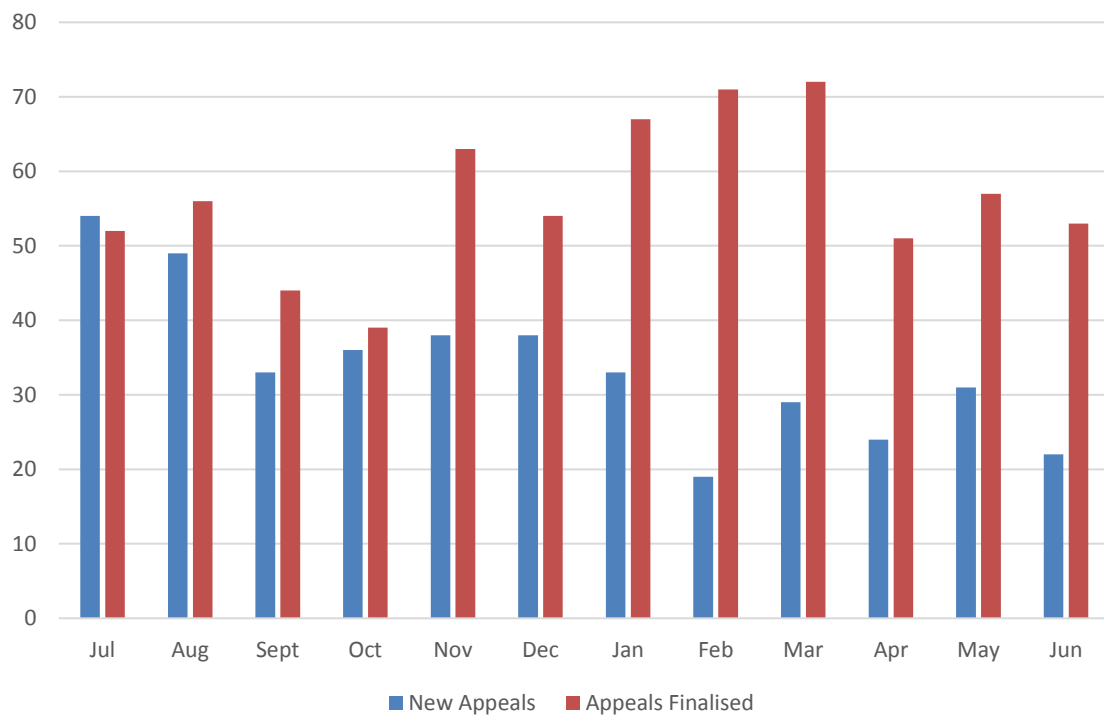
Chart B.2

Residence Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Total
292	269	84	645

Chart B.3

Residence Caseflow — by Month



DEPORTATION (NON-RESIDENT) APPEALS
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Chart C.1

Deportation (Non-resident) Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
130	493	157	331	488	135

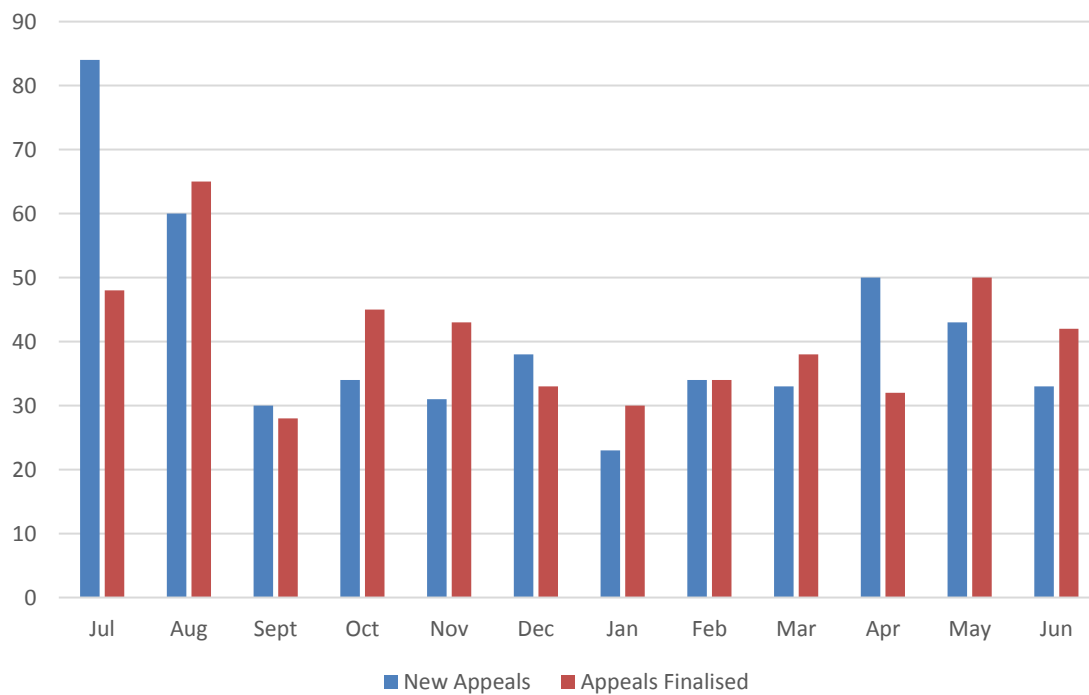
Chart C.2

Deportation (Non-resident) Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
216	115	331

Chart C.3

Deportation (Non-resident) Caseflow — by Month



REFUGEE AND PROTECTION APPEALS
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Chart D.1

Refugee and Protection Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
122	217	14	204	218	121

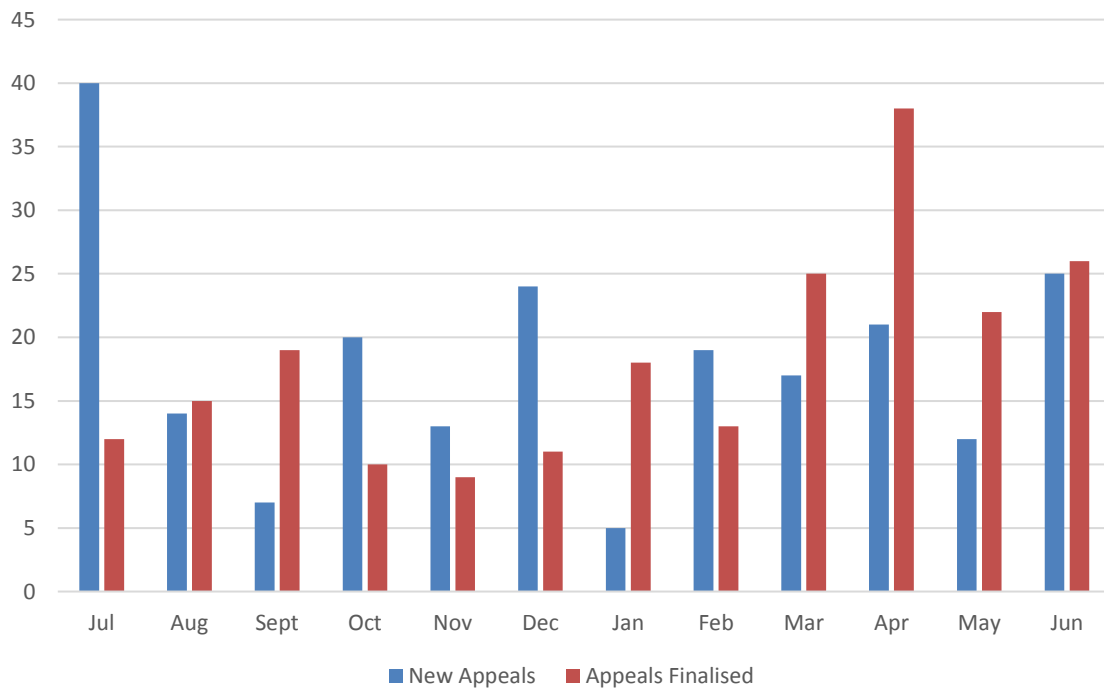
Chart D.2

Refugee and Protection Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
104	100	204

Chart D.3

Refugee and Protection Caseflow — by Month



DEPORTATION (RESIDENT) APPEALS
1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019

Chart E.1

Deportation (Resident) Appeals on Hand

Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals suspended	Disposable appeals on hand at end of year	Total appeals on hand at end of year
155	76	30	40	70	113	48	161

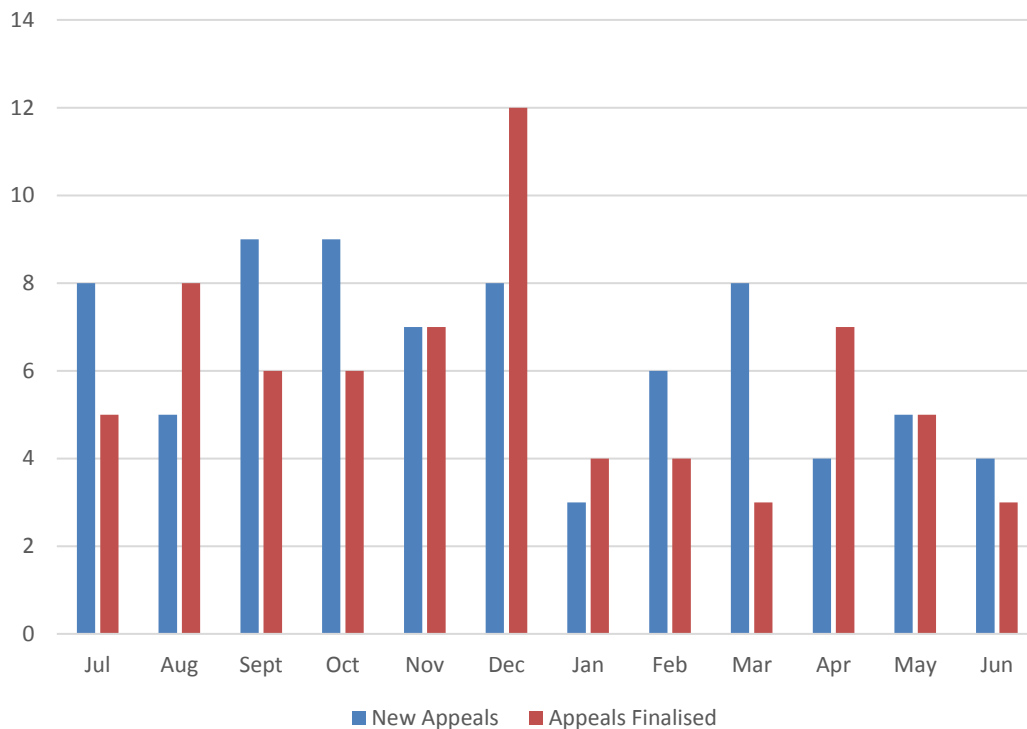
Chart E.2

Deportation (Resident) Decisions Released

Declined	Allowed	Total
29	11	40

Chart E.3

Deportation (Resident) Caseflow — by Month



SUMMARY OF ALL APPEALS

Chart F.1

Case Load Data by Financial Year

Year ending	Appeals on hand at start of year	New appeals	Withdrawn or invalid	Decisions released	Appeals finalised	Appeals on hand at end of year
June 2011	524	642	110	350	460	706
June 2012	706	1,399	280	681	961	1,144
June 2013	1,144	1,263	243	886	1,129	1,278
June 2014	1,278	1,261	287	1,179	1,466	1,073
June 2015	1,073	1,349	309	1,203	1,512	910
June 2016	910	1,193	210	1,274	1,484	619
June 2017	619	1,546	282	1,258	1,540	625
June 2018	625	1,927	276	1,520	1,796	756
June 2019	756	1,192	234	1,220	1,454	494
Total to date		11,772	2,231	9,571	11,802	

Chart F.2

Outcomes of Tribunal Decisions Released by Financial Year

Year ending	Declined	Allowed	Referred to Minister	Remitted back to RSB	Total
June 2011	209	106	35		350
June 2012	404	224	53		681
June 2013	549	286	51		886
June 2014	700	369	110		1,179
June 2015	755	381	67		1,203
June 2016	791	401	82		1,274
June 2017	814	372	72		1,258
June 2018	814	625	78	3	1,520
June 2019	632	504	84		1,220
Total to date	5,668	3,268	632	3	9,571

Chart F.3

Average Number of Days from Receipt of Appeal to Release of Decision

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
Tribunal Average (days)	395	364	345	257	174	147	178
Residence	431	334	289	271	169	155	189
Deportation (Non-resident)	340	334	289	133	99	91	107
Refugee and Protection	318	364	441	352	265	216	231
Deportation (Resident)	501	410	706	414	476	408	314

Comparative Graph Showing Average Number of Days from Receipt of Appeal to Release of Decision

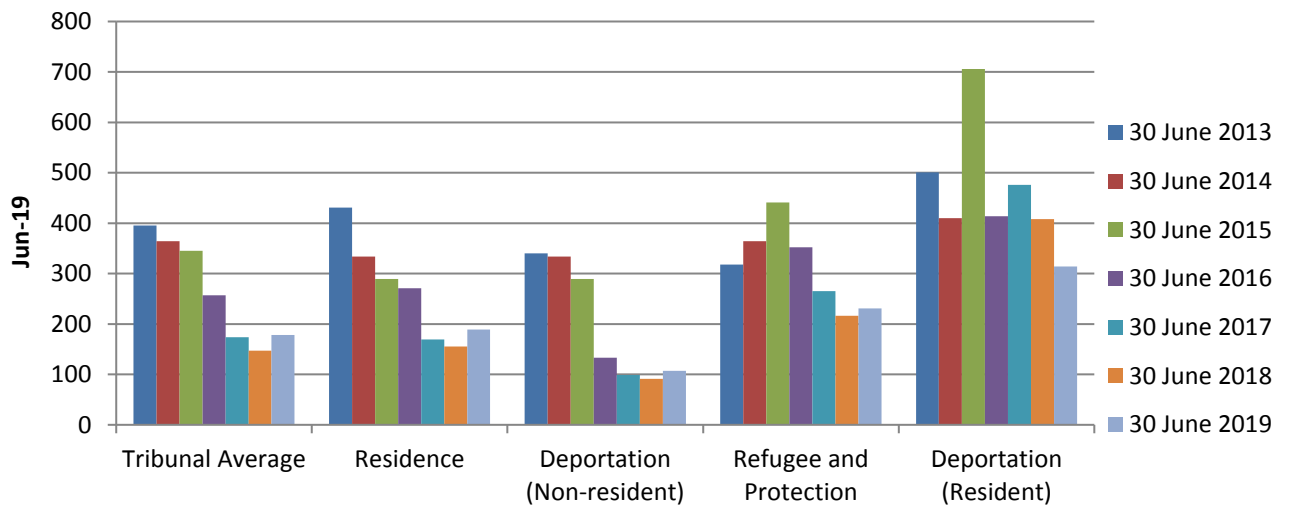


Chart F.4

Average Number of Days from Allocation or Date of Last Hearing to Release of Decision

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
Tribunal Average (days)	74	55	45	32	15	12	15
Residence	56	46	41	30	14	10	14
Deportation (Non-resident)	81	61	38	27	10	9	12
Refugee and Protection	100	69	79	43	25	23	23
Deportation (Resident)	135	172	65	52	28	29	19

Comparative Graph Showing Average Number of Days from Allocation or Date of Last Hearing to Release of Decision

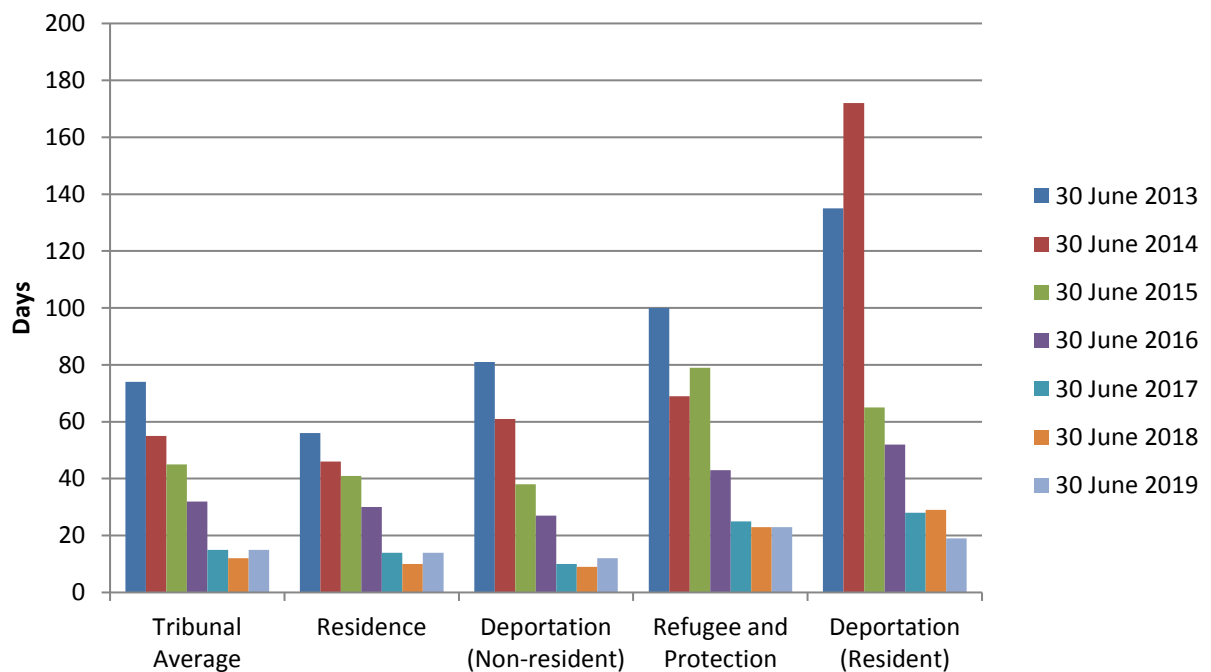


Chart F.5

Average Age (Days) of Active Appeals

	30 June 2013	30 June 2014	30 June 2015	30 June 2016	30 June 2017	30 June 2018	30 June 2019
Tribunal Average (days)	247	228	208	201	175	175	274
Residence	240	134	173	116	60	101	76
Deportation (Non-resident)	228	230	184	127	90	89	121
Refugee and Protection	329	248	215	159	137	98	142
Deportation (Resident)	425	425	361	500	574	481	604

Comparative Graph Showing Average Age of Active Appeals

